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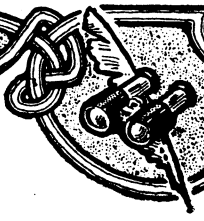
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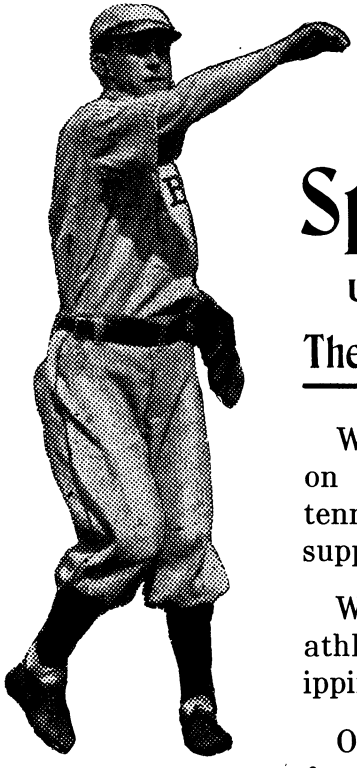
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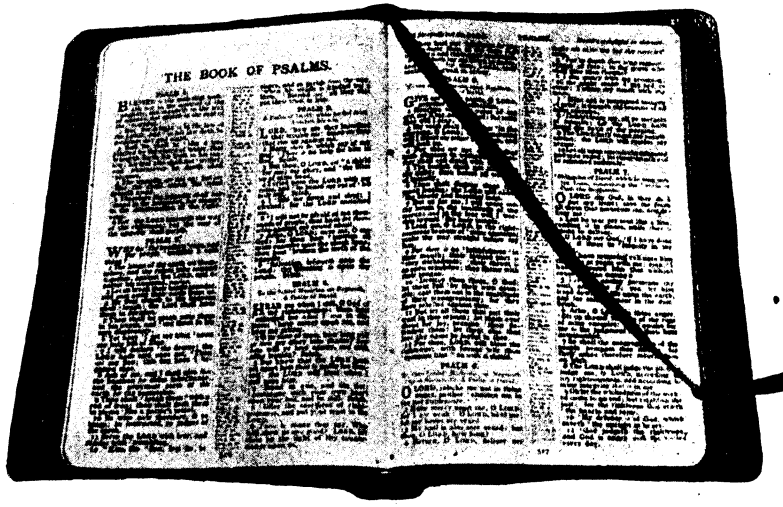
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The Philippine Islands Annual Conference, 1915.

Philippine Observer

APRIL 1915

HARRY FARMER, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

There is need that a word be spoken to the present rising generation on the subject of Economy and Conservation. In this one respect the Americans are poor teachers, for they are only just beginning to recognize the need of this principle. Only within the last decade have the great conservation measures been put into practice, and a great part of the people of the United States have condemned those who have labored to preserve forests, coal mines, oil fields, and to reclaim the large areas of waste land by means of irrigation. Irrigation works and forest preserves have just about been accepted as a regular policy of the country, but the majority of people seem to deny the right of the Government to interfere in matters of subterranean deposits.

It is in matters of personal economies that the American is a great sinner. He makes high wages and he sees about him the means to satisfy his every desire. He does not think of the rainy day nor the possible illness, but he spends what he has today expecting the morrow to take care of itself. Especially is this true of the Americans who have come to the Philippines. A few Americans here and there have slept on mattress-less and spring-less beds; they have eaten without table cloths, and out of cans; it has been a camping experience for years, so that they might have more money to carry back to the States. These cases have been exceptional. From the poorly paid soldier to the highest paid official, money has been handed out freely for the thing desired. In the early days, a basketful of fruit carried into town on a woman's head would be worth ten centavos; the soldiers lavishly paid a peso for it, and the prices went up accordingly. On the other hand, the canteens and camp followers carried with them various articles of clothing and civilization which the Filipino greatly desired, and he spent all of his money for these things which he saw in use by the soldiers and civilians.

Men and women will work hard and having gained a little property or a small bank account, it is spent again in a grade of living which is altogether out of propertion to the society in which the person moves. Young men and young women for instance, purchase shoes, not for the value they may get out of them, but almost entirely for the looks and style. Houses and lots in Manila, and probably in the provinces have been mortgaged, in order that the owners may ride in the best automobiles. In a short time the automobile is worn out and has gone together with the property mortgaged. There is no objection to any person living in the style that his means will permit, but he should not try to live above his station and salary. A good rule is always to save a certain percentage of the money earned, and the money so saved is to be put into some safe investment.

There should be economy of time as well as economy of money. A certain amount of every day must be given to sleep and rest, and a certain amount to the daily labor for a sustenance; there will still remain six or eight hours which may be given to self—work about the house to improve it, recreation and amusement, improvement by reading or studying. Every young person at least, should have a daily plan from time of rising to the time of retiring, and in this way, he will be able to get the most out of his life, and make of himself a better and more useful citizen.

Economy and Conservation seem to be selfish, and they are if we follow these principles simply for our own benefit. So many economical people think only of themselves, and we therefore associate economy with stinginess and miserliness. The miser is ofttimes worse than economical—he robs and injures himself because of his love of gold. In order to be fullrounded men, we must learn "how to give as well as how to get." A man who has learned only how to acquire and save, is only half a man; he must needs take lessons from the Great Master of Men and learn how to give out to others. St. James says: "You lust and kill and have not because you desire to consume it upon your lusts." There is a limit to what a man can get out of life, but there seems to be no limit of what he can put into life if he so wills. Jesus in advising his Disciples, said: "Freely ye have received; freely give." Jesus was ever giving out; he never seemed to think of himself or to spare himself. He said, and his life bore out his words: "I am in the midst of you as one who serves."

We have received great gifts at the hands of a kind Merciful Heavenly Father. What are we going to do with them? Will we consume them upon our lusts, or will we conserve them, using as little as possible on ourselves, and using the balance for our fellowmen who have fewer talents and fewer of this world's goods. It is plain from a reading of the Word of God that we are Stewards; nothing is ours, we do not own anything; whatever we have is given to us in trust by the Heavenly Father. The Parable of the Talents in Matthew's Gospel chapter 25:14-30, was a teaching meant for this and all generations. If we use the talents we have for the world, they grow and increase and our ability is so developed that the Master can entrust us with greater

power and means. I verily believe that our Heavenly Father wants to see all of us rich and prosperous, and he grieves over our poverty and ignorance and distress. He has given us gifts in the beginning but we have hidden them in napkins or we have consumed them upon our lusts and now we have nothing, or we do not understand the value of what we have. If we are good Stewards, we will be economical with what we have; we will try and conserve our powers and means for the highest and best use of all; we will take every opportunity of ministering unto others the things that God has given unto us. When all men truly act as God's Stewards, we will have no exceedingly rich men, and we will have no poor men. All will be happy with a sufficiency, and those whom God has honored with a competency, because of their superior ability, will use it for the good of all.

EASTER

This is one of the happiest of the Church festivals, because it brings to us a sign of new life. The darkness of death has passed and the bloom of life is everywhere. The fact of the Resurrection of Jesus is very simple. He was crucified on Friday and lay in the tomb until Sunday or the first day of the week. He had been prepared for burial and placed in the sepulchre by Joseph of *Arimathea* and Nicodemus, and when he was sought by the disciples and the faithful women, he was no longer there. He appeared to Peter, to Mary, to the two on the way to Emmaus, to the disciples in the upper room, to James, to some of the disciples in Galilee, and then leading them out to the Mount of Olives, He gave them His parting benediction and was taken up into the heavens before their very eyes. There is nothing miraculous in all of this. It seemed natural to the disciples. As Christ lived, so He died, so He rose again and so did He ascend into Heaven. He never seemed exactly like other men—there was such an atmosphere of holiness about him. It was so easy for him at any time and everywhere to just stop his talk or his walk and offer a simple prayer to His Heavenly Father. He did not need altar or sanctuary, or candles, or burning incense, or any of the other paraphernalia which men and women need nowadays to remind them of holy things. True holiness does not belong to things or times or places; it is inherent only in the souls of men. It was a natural thing to the disciples for Jesus to rise again. He did not belong to the earth, and the earth could not hold him. It was a natural thing for him to aseend into Heaven, for thence he came. He had been a Saviour to them in a small area in Palestine. He was now gone above to take a central seat of Power and Glory, that He might become a Saviour of all men in the whole world. Oh, the simplicity of the whole Gospel of salvation! How easy it is for men and women to turn to Him in their sorrow and sin and find comfort and pardon. He is able to turn sorrow into joy, and heaviness into peace. There is no need for heaviness at this season or any other season; if we will take Jesus into our hearts and lives and seek to do His will and live his life. If you are dead in trespasses and sins, Jesus will make you alive unto love and good works. He will implant within you the seeds of eternal life, and you will be filled with the assurance that you will never die. Yes, Easter is a happy festival, if we will celebrate it simply in praise unto the Saviour of Men.

COMMENCEMENT

We have come to the close of another school year, and everywhere we see joyful faces of students who have passed thru the eight months of school work

and have sustained themselves well in the trying examinations. The year has passed pleasantly enough for the real student who has been eager in his pursuit of learning and knowledge, but for the one who has attended school only because of his parents' wish, or because he wished to have the honor to be classed as a student, or because he thought the passing of a certain grade meant the certainty of a position in the business world, for such an one, the year has been a terrible bore. Some of these latter, however, may have found themselves during the year, for sometimes to the one who aimlessly pursues his course, there comes a revelation and an inspiration which transforms the whole life and brings into it a new aim and purpose.

Perhaps 800,000 students have been in attendance in the public and private schools, and these are now let loose for a long vacation. Silliman Institute at Dumaguete has had another successful year, graduating two young men and one young lady. They are planning bigger things for the future, and will open next year with a larger plant than ever. The Central Escolar de Señoritas, the Ateneo, the Liceo de Manila, the Burgos Institute, the Escuela de Derechos, and the other church and independent schools of Manila, have all presented their annual programs with the graduates as the central feature. The Mary J. Johnston Hospital graduated eight young lady nurses after a three-year course, and the Philippines General Hospital had a graduating class of fifty-seven. The Manila high school presented a rather elaborate program in the Normal Auditorium March 31st with 117 graduates. The University of the Philippines held its Fifth Annual Commencement on the morning of March 30th, on the Campus of the University, and was a most successful affair.

We give all of these young men and young women a hearty welcome into the ranks of the world's workers. Some of them will enter at once into their chosen professions and life work; others will prepare for higher training and devote themselves to further studies. "The Work awaits the Worker," is profoundly true in the Philippines. There is much to do. There is little time or opportunity for the indolent and unworthy but for the one who is always eager, ready and trained there is always a place. Always be ready to prove yourself faithful in whatever capacity employed, for to the diligent there always comes a full reward.

EUROPEAN CONFLICT

The war continues. There seems to be no sign of the end. All reports are censored, and each side gives out only such news as it deems best. It is a war on the sea; a war on the land, a war in the heavens, a war under the sea. It is a blind war. The men lie hidden in trenches or behind the hills or within the cover of the forest. The Commanding General may be miles away from the center of fighting. Reports come to him by telephone, by telegraph, by wireless, by reports from aeroplanes, and with the map before him he locates the enemy and directs the fire of the guns. It is a murderous war, moreso than any war in the history of the world. Men are being killed by the thousands instead of the hundreds. The increased power of the guns and ammunition makes the loss of life so awful and terrible. It is a useless war. The questions involved might have been settled by arbitration, as they will have to be settled when the war is over. It will be a war to the bitter end. Neither side will sue for peace. The end will come by a forced surrender, and will mean an end of world wars. All of the nations of the world will have a part in the settlement. Christ will dictate the terms of peace. A larger brotherhood of man will result. Tariff walls will be broken down and men will will pass so freely from one country to another, that man will be proud of the accomplishments of his fellowman, whatever his race or nationality.

Russia is pushing on toward Vienna and has taken Przemysl and Cracow is besieged. It is said that Austria is ready for peace with Russia, but there will be no peace except between all

parties to the conflict. Italy has floated a war loan and is ready to enter the war if provoked, although Germany and Austria will make concessions to keep her out. The Turks hold out at Constantinople, though half of the defenses have been demolished. Germany holds her own in France though at a great loss of life. Zeppelins continue to drop bombs on villages and cities but without aiding the general movement. German submarines are still effective and dozens of battleships and merchant ships are sunk. A dozen German submarines have been sunk and two large German cruisers and battleships. The United States government is negotiating with Germany to remove the war zone, and with England to cease stopping American ships carrying products to Germany and other European countries. The Belgians continue to be the innocent sufferers, but America and other non-combatant nations are sending millions of dollars worth of food supplies and clothing for this stricken people.

MEXICAN TROUBLE

General Carranza is opposed by General Villa, and the other Generals in their guerilla warfare side first with one and then with the other, according to whoever is most victorious. The succession of Generals who enter Mexico City and proclaim themselves provisional president, and then leave, is almost a continuous procession. Diaz was exiled, Madero was murdered, Huerta was driven out, the cause of the people was thought to triumph, but now the cause of the people has been forgotten, and petty selfish jealousies and ambitions only remain. In the meantime the country is laid waste and the people suffer; few crops are planted and commerce is almost destroyed. A McKinley would probably have intervened ere this, as he did in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

By far the most serious question for the Filipinos is the relation existing between Japan and China. It must be remembered that Japan once conquered China, but it was old China, a China which fought with threats, yells and stinkpots. A new China has emerged which is learning how to use its wonderful resources. It is a Samson arising and shaking himself, breaking loose from the shackles of an ignorant past, and ready to put on the armor of the present. Japan ever seeks expansion, and following the Russo—Japan war, she formed a secret alliance with her enemy Russia to contract the boundaries of China by cutting off Manchuria and Mongolia as well as Korea, Formosa and Saghalien. Japan was more than willing to take up the cause of the Allies and drive Germany out of China, as it would give her a stronger foothold among the Chinese. She is now making demands upon China which no self-respecting nation could accede to. She is hoping for an agreement which will give to her the bulk of China's great trade. The Chinese people are protesting and sending in to the President, Yuan Shi Kai, the assurance that he must remember the interests of China, in which he will be sustained by the millions of its citizens. The United States has made request for a full explanation of the present negotiations. Secretary Bryan sent a note to Japan at the beginning of the attack on German ports in China, asking Japan's intention. He was assured that Japan only intended to drive out the Germans and to hold the ports until the end of the war, for the benefit of China.

The case is somewhat serious for us. It is safe to say that the United States will not permit Japan to control China in any way whatsoever. The integrity of China must be maintained and America is the only nation that can maintain it at present. There has been a feeling in Japan against America for sometime, owing to the treatment of Japanese in California, and it may not take much more difficulty to fan this feeling into a flame which will break out in war. We sincerely trust not, but we await the outcome of negotiations with interest.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The highest body of authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippine Islands is the Philippine Islands Annual Conference. It is made up of the American missionaries and the Filipino pastors who have been ordained and occupy the pulpits of the Churches. The work of the Methodist Church is to be found in the Provinces of Rizal, Bataan, Zambales, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya.

The Annual Conference for 1915, opened on Thursday, March 18th, in the Students Church in Manila, when forty-four missionaries and pastors answered to their names at the roll call. These men came together to have their characters examined, to report their work, and to make plans and receive their appointments for the new year. During the past year, no deaths have been recorded in the ranks of the ministers, though the wife of one of our members passed away. The day preceding the Conference, was spent in examinations of the undergraduates of Conference. Each candidate for the Conference must pass an examination for entrance, and this examination was taken and successfully passed by Agaton Pascual, Domiciano Corrales and Rosario Mina. After entrance, a four years course of study must be pursued. After passing the first two years successfully, the candidate is received into full membership in the Conference and is voted Deacon's Orders. After two years more of preaching and study, if well done, the preacher is elected to Elder's Orders, which is the highest relationship in the Church. This year, such goal was reached by Bonifacio Jimenes, who traveled last year in the Province of Zambales with headquarters at Olongapo; by Pedro B. Cruz, who has been one of the pastors of the First Church on Avenida Rizal, Manila; and by Benito Tovera, who has been on the Alcala Circuit, Cagayan.

One of the most interesting services of the Conference was the ordination service held in the First Church, on Sunday afternoon, February 20th, when the three brethren named above were ordained Elders, and the following were ordained as Deacons; Estevan T. Cruz, Tranquilino Cabacungan, Balbino Gatdula, Mariano Gines, Ubaldo Nacpil, Constancio Mercado, Prudencio Tuazon, Paulino Sumandal, Felix P. Ilan, Braulio Lucera. Bishop Eveland was in charge of the service and was assisted by Elders of the Conference. A large number of members of the Church and friends of the candidates were present to see the impressive sight. The words of the Bishop's charge will not soon be forgotten by these young men, and their consecration, as they knelt at the altar with the Bishop's hands on their heads, will always remain the greatest event of their lives. Following the ordination service, the Holy Communion was administered to upwards of two hundred persons.

This Conference has been particularly blessed by the presence of Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, and Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore, Maryland. Bishop Lewis brought us many messages of faith and hope and inspired us in a holier living of the larger life in Christ Jesus. Since his election to the Bishopric in 1908, he has devoted himself to the salvation of the people in China, and has had much to do in the stirring times of the revolution and reconstruction, in holding the people to a sane consideration of their honest duty, by directing their attention to the greater Kingdom of God. Dr. Goucher, is one of the missionary princes in the United States and is honored in all denominations. As a member of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference, he has been studying the educational situation in the Orient, with a view to putting before the Church its duty and opportunity. The coming of these men has been a benediction; their going leaves a sweet memory.

The members of the Annual Conference are real Soldiers of the Cross, and go forth, clad in garments of righteousness, bearing the Sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God, by which they seek to win men from the paths of sin into the

Way of Eternal Life. At the Conference, they receive their orders for another year, and go forth in faith and the power of the Holy Spirit to perform their duties to the Kingdom of God. The past year has seen many victories and few defeats. May the coming year bring greater victories and no defeats.

JONES BILL PREAMBLE

The following is the Preamble to the Jones Bill, which many of our readers will wish to keep on record:

Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

Whereas it is, as it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence.

THE JONES BILL KILLED

It was found impossible to consider the Jones Bill sufficiently to bring it to a vote in the Senate of the United States before the adjournment of that body. There were so many other bills under consideration which were deemed more important, and the Jones Bill together with a number of others fully as important were suffered to lie on the table, when the Senate went out of business. The Democrats, who will have a large majority at the next session of the Senate, promise to bring up the Jones Bill the first thing after reorganization in December, and will put it thru if possible. A number of cablegrams have been received from President Wilson and other leaders, which will bring some measure of comfort to our people here, and we publish the encouraging words of President Wilson.

Harrison, Baguio.

The secretary of war has already told you of the impossibility of passing the Philippine bill at the session of Congress just closed. It was constantly pressed by the administration, loyally supported by the full force of the party, and will be pressed to passage when the next Congress meets in December. It failed only because blocked by the rules of the Senate as employed by the Republican leaders, who were opposed to the legislation and who would yield only if we withdrew the assurance of ultimate independence contained in the preamble: that we would not do.

The bill will have my support until it passes, and I have no doubt of its passage at the next session of Congress. Please express to the people of the Philippine Islands my deep and abiding interest in their welfare and my purpose to serve them in every possible way. In this I am expressing the spirit and purpose of the majority of the Congress and of the whole Government of the United States.

Please accept my congratulations upon the success of your administration and my earnest assurance of belief in a happy and prosperous future for the Islands. The people of the Islands have already proved their quality, and in nothing more than in the patience and self control they have manifested in waiting for the fulfillment of our promises. Continuance in that admirable course of action will undoubtedly assure the result we all desire.

Woodrow Wilson.

BISHOP EVELAND AND THE SINGAPORE MUTINY

Bishop Eveland had the unique experience of bearing a rifle as a volunteer, and of escorting a large body of surrendered mutineers through the streets of the city, in company with other American missionaries.

He, like others who have brought the story here, can not clear up the mystery surrounding the causes of the mutiny. Bishop Eveland's narrative is as follows:

"I was absent from Manila 37 days, eighteen of which were spent in Malaysia. The conference convened Monday, February 15. That evening at dinner one of the missionaries who had been out to see his wife at the hospital and was returning on his bicycle, saw an automobile with broken glass and two dead bodies inside it. And a little farther on, he saw other bodies lying by the road side. He stopped to inquire the cause and a native policeman told him he had better get out of that as fast as he could, for the Indian troops had mutinied and were shooting all the white men they could find.

"A Chinese doctor told of having seen the same thing at a place about two and half miles distant from the other bodies. Our mission buildings are only a short distance from government house, and all night, we heard the automobiles going backward and forward, and also occasional firing. We learned afterward that the government had commandeered all automobiles and was bringing the women and children in from the outlying residences.

"Inquiry failed to elicit any information that would make it seem unwise for us not to go to the church, so we convened the services there as usual Tuesday morning. But we had not been there long until it was reported that a proclamation had been posted ordering all European women and children on board the passenger ships in the harbor and direct orders were brought to us by a military officer to send our women and children to the piers as soon as possible. We were also told that the need was so great that any men who could use a rifle were urged to report for duty at volunteer headquarters. The conference adjourned after voting to go as a body and volunteer. This we did after seeing the women on the boat.

"When we reported, we were at once armed with magazine rifles and bandoliers, well supplied with ammunition, and some of us were at once sent out on duty. The first night, six missionaries served as guards on a ship in the harbor which is used as a prison ship. During Monday night, some of the mutineers surrendered and all during Thursday they kept bringing them in from time to time. As fast as these were brought in, they were sent out to this ship, and the guard during the first night was made up of six missionaries and twenty Chinese volunteers under command of a British non-commissioned officer. Others acted as patrols. All during the night, automobiles with armed men were kept moving along the road to see that the different sentry posts were on the alert, and also to bring aid quickly if it should be required. The fellows who had this job said it was far from a pleasant sensation to be riding along not knowing behind what hedge or tree a mutineer might be lying waiting to take a shot at one. As a matter of fact, a number of men were shot while on this duty though none of our men was injured. One of these parties, in which there were a couple of missionaries, was ordered out of the automobile by an officer in charge of a post, which was threatened with attack, and put into a drain ditch where they spent the night shooting and being shot at.

"A small detachment of the older men of our party was detailed to guard the mission property especially the girls' boarding school which the women missionaries in charge of had refused to leave when the other women went to the boat. I was one of this party and it was

the only duty that I was able to get into on that first day. I had reason afterward to suspect that the missionaries were making it their business to see that I was not sent out on any difficult or dangerous duty. This suspicion was confirmed the next morning when I made two or three unsuccessful attempts. The last day the lineup of a party of about thirty was being made to guard about 100 prisoners who were to be marched from the drill hall to the pier and then to be taken out on the prison ship. I had been ordered out of this by the missionary in charge of our detachment and was sitting on a mattress with a rifle in my hand, when the British officer in charge said. 'We're one man short,' and told me to fall in. I was one of six men detailed to go with the mutineers to the ship and with the others went up to receive my rations. I carried something that looked like a game-bag stuffed full of bread, and I am sure that it was intended I should go to the ship. But again the missionary in command of our company made me fall behind while he took my place. I did not get to the ship, but I had the queer sensation of marching about a mile through the streets of Singapore carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet and filled with ball cartridges helping to keep guard over a hundred prisoners. The company with me were several district superintendents, the publishing agent, the educational secretary and a lot of other missionaries. It is my own opinion that this would make the missionaries afraid that I would get away from them and get into trouble, for it was not long after I returned from this service that the man in charge of us, came to say that while they appreciated my willingness to help, they thought things now were in such condition that I could be spared. I left after seeing the officer in charge, and explaining to him how we were there from all over the Netherlands Indies and Malaysia, and that while we were willing to stay and render any assistance we could as long as it was needed, still as soon as they could spare us, I would like him to excuse all the missionaries in a body so that we might resume the work of the conference. The officer was most courteous and promised to give the matter his personal attention, and that afternoon a notice was posted releasing the American missionaries on the condition that they would be ready to respond at once if need for their services should arise. Although this notice was posted Wednesday afternoon, some of the men did not get in until Friday morning to learn of their release.

"Undoubtedly the situation that first night was a very grave one, and had the mutineers been properly led, they could have taken the city and done a great deal of damage. But the Britisher always shows up well in an emergency. No one lost his head. The volunteer troops that were available, were thrown out to oppose the mutineers. As fast as civilians that could handle a rifle could be gathered, they were sent out to reinforce these. The next morning a British gun-boat came in and sent about 200 men out to join the fighting. The Japanese consul raised 200 Japanese, which number later was increased to 300. And these rendered fine service. Then a French battleship came in and landed 600 men. Finally the Australian ship Sydney, the one that sank the Emden, brought in a regiment of British infantry. With all this, when we left Singapore on Monday, just a week following the outbreak, they had not yet succeeded in rounding up the mutineers. Individuals and small companies were still at large on the island, but the danger was over. As we sailed away, we heard that that night, the first public executions of the ringleaders was taking place at sunset.

"One or more of our party was on guard at the German concentration camp—one of the barracks. At first there were rumors that the Germans had been interested in stirring up the mutiny and there were reports of large sums of money found upon the bodies of some mutineers. Personally, I question this. A prominent citizen who on Wednesday morning had been at the German concentration camp on duty told me that the mutineers opened the gates, supplied the Germans with 50 rifles and expected them

to join in. This, to their great credit, they refused to do. My informant further said that later when a British officer entered the camp, he saw the Germans with rifles, and said 'Why don't you shoot me, I'm a British officer?' and their reply was. We have no desire to shoot you, but with all this trouble that's going on, we would like to keep these rifles to protect our own lives.' Some few Germans did take advantage of the opportunity to escape, but while I was there, there was no authentic information that any of them had joined in the fighting. This seems to me a very creditable thing on the part of the Germans. Undoubtedly if they had joined in, they could have made the situation much more troublesome. But they might have raised a spirit they could not have controlled. And like decent men, they were not willing to make themselves responsible for letting loose anarchy and murder upon defenseless people.

"There were all sorts of rumors as to the causes. One rumor was that they were willing to go to the front, but unwilling to be sent to Hongkong, and that when the troopship Nile came in after them they broke out in revolt. Others said that the revolt was prompted by religious reasons, presumably Mohammedan sympathy with Turkey. On the P. and O. boat with us was a British military officer of high rank, who had been in touch with the government at Singapore, and who told us that he had heard at headquarters that the trouble was due to dissatisfaction over certain promotions that had recently been made. The fact is, the censorship is very strict. There were plenty of rumors but no accurate information. For example, no one knew exactly how many had been killed. The lists published were only partial lists, the statement being made that after time had been given to notify the friends of these people at home, full reports of all casualties would be given out.

"The fighting began near the camp of Tanjong Pagar, I have heard. The reports are inaccurate as to whether or not the whole regiment mutinied. The fact that large batches came in and voluntarily gave themselves up shows that many were half-hearted about it. They did not run riot in the main sections of the town although a week after the outbreak, four white men were killed on Orchard Road, just a short distance from Government House. Immediately after breaking out, they scattered around the outlying sections of the city. That is where they failed. They played a sniping game all the way through. If they had come down upon the main section of the town, they could have taken anything they wanted. As it was their tactics allowed the volunteers to assemble and form an inside line around them and hold them until help came.

"The man in charge of the reservoir told me that for a whole day he had lain with wife and child in the long grass in the country several miles away from the place of the outbreak. He could see the Indians come and go in the street and in the grass and was fearful that he would be discovered and murdered. He had to leave his small baby with a Malay nurse, for fear that the little one would cry and betray them.

"The Indian mutiny evidently taught these fellows a lesson. The white woman that was shot was shot by accident. There are a number of cases where they had an opportunity to shoot women but did not. In one case they went into a house where four women were and asked food, They pointed the guns at them and made signs that if they used the telephone they would be shot. Otherwise they did not hurt them.

"The government handled itself excellently. From the beginning they did little talking but a great deal of doing. Every possible precaution was taken to bring people in from the danger zone and just as soon as the necessary forces were gathered, they went right after the mutineers and crumpled them up in no time."

THE REAL PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

NICOLAS DIZON

No one can estimate how much education has affected the history of mankind. Like religion and government it is one of the oldest institutions that men ever founded. Works of art and many kinds of writing have been found under ground in the layers of rocks, which prove that even the ancient people had some kind of education.

Since one of the oldest occupations of men is fighting, we might say that one motive which impelled them to train and educate themselves, was that desire and ambition in the human heart to excel. They realized that in order to be conquerors they had to be superior to their enemies in tactics and swordmanship as well as in physical strength and thus schools were organized where they could send their boys to be trained and educated. We learn in the Grecian history how the Spartan youths were developed physically in order to be able to conquer their enemies, and thus be masters and receive tributes from them. And so we see that the beginning of education was founded on one of the selfish desires of men for supremacy.

In this enlightened twentieth century in which men are thankful to be privileged to live, let us see what motive most men have in acquiring an education. Let us ask ourselves why so many of our youths are flocking to school houses whenever the month of June comes. Is this not the main reason, that they may have an easy time in life? How often we hear parents say, in convincing their children to attend school, that if they do not get an education they would have to perform manual labor. How they exaggerate the hardships in the occupations of the farmers and carpenters: and how much they exalt and honor the clerical positions and the professions of the lawyers and the physicians. They often say, "Look at Pedro, what an easy time he has in life." "He always has shoes and nice clothes on." "So my son, you had better study hard, that you may be like him." Is this not the purpose that most of the parents have in sending their children to school? If we by acquiring education, would shun and despise hard work, I say, let all the school buildings and all the institutions of learning be destroyed forever.

There are also some young men who go to school just for the sake of the honor of being called "estudiante," "bachiller" and other names which might distinguish them from common folks. Thus, once I heard a student say, when he was having a hard time with his lessons, that if it were not only a fashion for young men to attend school he would not come at all, for to get his lessons he said, was the hardest thing he had ever done. This was especially true during the Spanish time. How many men we know in our town who are said to be "cuarto año de latin" and "bachiller" who are too timid to go out and help in the welfare of their own municipalities. They are afraid that the people will find out that one half of their heads is "vacuum."

What is then the real purpose of education if other than above mentioned? It is to train and develop one's self so that he may be better fitted to fill his place in life. Some one has said that the principal thing in getting thru college is not what one will learn in his text books, but it is the obedience, patience and other training that he will develop in his character, that he will need in tackling the difficult things in life. In a regular college or high school course we have to take science, mathematics, languages, history and other subjects no matter for what kind of business in life we are preparing ourselves. What for? Is it just for the sake of having some knowledge of all these subjects? No, it is to make us so, that we may have the courage to face the duties of life squarely

after we go out of school. It is not a rare thing to hear students complain, that they have to take mathematics, since they are preparing themselves to be lawyers and physicians. It seems indeed a waste of time to take a subject that one will not have any use for in his course, but he should remember that he is in school not only to become a brilliant lawyer, or a popular physician and a good farmer, but also to be true at any cost to his nobler and holier visions. He should remember that he is in school not to gain fame and laurel for his name, but to fit himself so that he can do his best to be a servant of men.

Let us hope that the day is now dawning when the youths of the Philippines will learn the true meaning of greatness as defined and exemplified by the greatest man that ever lived. Christ said, "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister." How soon we will realize our blessed hope and purpose for our country, if we only have this conception of greatness in our hearts!

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL OF DOCTOR GIFFORD

Watchman.

We can inherit money but not manhood.

Alcohol has its place, but never in a man.

Most men make a living, few make a life.

A self-centered man rarely has a large circle.

Ability plus opportunity equals responsibility.

Real wealth is not in mines; but in manhood.

Every garment has a seamy side: don't turn your friend inside out.

Real trouble strengthens character, borrowed trouble weakens character.

That is the best form of government which gives most men the best chance.

In the game of ball every man has a chance at the bat; in the game of life some men are always in the field.

"DEATH"

I.

Your life is great, your life is sweet
Most beautiful it is to greet,
But stirs no more when death does keep
And bring your dust in silence deep.
Alas! the joys of yesterday
Are gone, they are no more to-day,
Your friends, beloved no more you greet
Forgot are they, forsaken all
When death reigns o'er your temple's hall.

II.

But those who, in life, accomplish naught,
Whose ins and outs are noticed not,
Whose toils are incomplete, undone,
Or wandered o'er with purpose none,
Are they that dread and fear to die.

III.

But when your name you have engraved
In memory from year to year;
When toil and purpose are complete
Or country dear, your life did free,
Then death so sweetly comes to thee,
Great fame and all, does Death give thee.

Luis A. Guzman,
Piddig, Ilocos Norte.

DIRECT TO HEADQUARTERS

This anecdote from PLUTARCH does not wear out, since possible applications of it continue to our time: "In the days of SOCRATES, LYSANDER consulted the oracle at Samothrace, and was told by the priest to confess the worst actions of his life. 'Is it thou who commandest this,' he asked, 'or the gods?' The priest replied, 'It is the gods.' 'Then at once retire,' said Lysander, 'that I may answer the gods.'"

He is daring, indeed who affirms himself to be standing in God's stead to receive the confession of the repentant sinner, and to proffer him absolution. Yet doubtless many a conscience-stricken sinner sees a clearer way to penitence through a human intermediary than when he tries to pour his sorrows into the ear of a God who because He is not visible seems far away. But the earthly confessional is fraught with untold perils. It lends itself to priestly abuses of power. There is no heart so kind as the heart of the Eternal.

—Christian Advocate.

A PRACTICAL APPRECIATION

By James William Jackson

"Fisher, did you happen to find a diamond ring, worth about two hundred and fifty dollars, anywhere around this garage?"

Fisher looked up quickly from a tire-fitting job in Mason's big automobile place. With a humorous glance of his fellow worker he put a grimy finger thoughtfully against his forehead and pondered, as if such trifles were hard to recall.

"No," he finally admitted; "I don't remember finding one of that particular value."

Gordon interrupted. "Mr. Mason would like to see you about it in the office right now," he dryly announced. "He's waiting for you with the man who lost it."

Fisher, with a frown, rose hastily and wiped his hands. He had thought the ring just a joke of Gordon's; now he wondered whether he had fallen under suspicion in regard to it.

"Something like this may knock all my hopes here sky-high," he mused gloomily, as he hurried back to the office.

Fisher was employed in Mason's garage as a temporary helper, but he was working hard to qualify for the permanent position he longed for. A couple of months ago he had given up a position in another city, because his father, in poor health, had been ordered to quit the climate of the seaboard. Fisher's frail mother was not equal to the responsibility of caring for the invalid alone so Fisher pulled up stakes and came along.

The promise of another position in the new town had not materialized and Fisher had been subjected to a period of idleness. With the care of and anxiety for the family on his shoulders, that time of idleness had been hard for him. Then he was fortunate enough to be taken into Mason's garage for a while. Mr. Mason, in some ways a taciturn man, had as yet given no sign of approval of Fisher's work. The young fellow believed he had been making good, but now the lost ring roused his apprehensions.

Entering the office, he could not forbear a sudden little start. Seated near Mr. Mason was a former citizen of the town which Fisher had left on account of his father's health. Swiftly, the young fellow remembered a couple of young cronies he used to "run with" in that town. That had been three years ago.

Just before he broke off his association with the friends, whom he found to be most undesirable, the office of Lawyer Wainwright—the man now sitting with the garage owner—had been burglarized. Legal evidence against Fisher's two companions had never been secured, but in their suspicious movements and sudden accession to wealth, moral testimony to their guilt was strong. And Fisher, to his inward rage, had been included in the suspicion.

Now he was in a like predicament. He inwardly breathed, with something approaching mental perspiration: "This is bad for me."

Mr. Mason nodded at his entrance and reached out a pair of ladies' tan gloves which Mrs. Wainwright had left in the garage the day before, during Fisher's absence.

"Why yes, sir," Fisher falteringly admitted, the answer to a question, a flush rising involuntarily to his face; "I took those gloves from a chair in the garage to your desk in the office, But if the ring happened to be in one of them, I did not see it."

Mr. Wainwright unexpectedly intervened at this point. "I don't think my wife lost the ring in pulling off her gloves here," he declared. Then he went on to explain his belief that she had slipped the gem from her finger while washing her hands at the hotel. At any rate that had been the time she missed it. He was reporting the loss at the garage only that no stone might be left unturned in the search.

Mr. Mason was, of course, only too glad to be measurably absolved of responsibility. The matter was left in abeyance, and the garage owner left the office in a discussion with his visitor concerning a new car the lawyer intended to buy. Fisher followed after them to the sidewalk, and watched for the opportunity of saying a few words to Mr. Wainwright.

"There, my boy," the lawyer reassured the young fellow, when Fisher expressed the sincere hope that he was really not under any suspicion. "I doubted you once in regard to that office burglary of mine in Seaport; but after the decided way you broke off with your graceless companions, I watched you—watched you for months. Now I compliment you on your clean, fine record," Mr. Wainwright heartily commended. "I believe in you, son. I really don't think you would take a pin that was not your own; and I am not going to let you get into trouble for this thing, if it costs me a dozen diamond rings."

Fisher's face colored with satisfaction. He knew he had been scrupulously careful of his companions and habits after the office incident in Seaport, but he had not supposed anyone was watching him. The lawyer's confidence and good words filled his heart with gratitude, and he spoke out his thanks.

"If you had used that burglary matter against me"—he laughed anxiously—"it would have ruined my prospects here. I appreciate your faith in me, sir, and if ever I get a chance to show my appreciation, I'll take it."

Mr. Wainwright smiled and bowed. "Keep up your good habits," he suggested; "that will be practical appreciation enough."

Fisher returned to his work on the tire and met Gordon's query concerning the lost ring and the interview at the office with cheerful humor.

Then, for an hour or two, he turned his attention to the work. After that, Mr. Mason wanted him to take a big handsome "six" across town to a customer who had bought it. It was a twin to the car which Mr. Wainwright had decided to purchase—the rich lawyer was coming down that very afternoon with his old car to conclude negotiations.

Purring through the streets a little later in the shiny and powerful automobile, Fisher saw that the lawyer was apparently already on his way to the garage. Evidently he had been making a call en route. His old car, still in fine condition, stood at the curb as Fisher came along Hillcrest Avenue toward it.

The lawyer, while Fisher neared him at easy speed, came across a lawn and proceeded to crank up. Then Fisher saw an accident which he had read about, but had never before personally witnessed.

He was looking down the street, a straight avenue which dropped in a slight grade toward the mills near the river bank, when something turned his glance back toward Mr. Wainwright. Then he saw in a flash that the lawyer had cranked up his car with the clutch in!

Mr. Wainwright's engine no sooner turned over than the automobile, with something like the resentful leap of a dog disturbed at his bone, sprang forward at its master and sent him staggering backward in astonishment.

"Ugh!" Fisher ejaculated, the suddenness of the event bringing a gasp of dismay to his throat.

Mr. Wainwright's predicament was instantly serious. Stumbling in a backward run, as his machine crowded him, he had no opportunity to spring aside. For a step or two, he maintained his wild, rearward leaping, steadying himself by a hand on the front of the machne.

Then the automobile appeared to leap at him viciously. Striking him a paralyzing blow, its radiator scooped him up and tossed him, as it were, over the shoulder of the machine. His plight was worse than dubious. Sprawled over the radiator of the car as it rushed away he lay helpless, one foot dragging down the side, his body in imminent danger of dropping off again and being hurled into the air.

The situation acted as an instant summons to Fisher. The young garage man never remembered his operations of increasing speed; but he found himself, al-

most in a breath, shooting after the runaway car and its imperiled driver.

The wild run was not without spectators. Bending low in an eager reach ahead, as he sent his levers home to their maximum power, Fisher heard the warning cries of one pedestrian who staringly watched the runaway dashing down the street, with the leaping pursuer in reckless chase.

"The river bank!" the man on the sidewalked shouted fearfully. Fisher heard; but his parted lips made no reply. He realized fully that he was running the road away beneath his car as a strip of ribbon might be whisked through one's fingers. And at the end of the ribbon was a sudden drop! The bottom of the street, down between the alley of factories, abutted against a wooden railing high above the stream. The railing could not withstand the charge of a big automobile. The Wainwright machine was headed to smash straight through it; and on the other side was a fall of twenty feet to the rocks.

Fisher remembered; but with his eyes straight ahead, his windbreak down, hat gone and hair streaming, he flattened himself, coaxed his levers nervously for more speed, and tried to estimate his chances of laying alongside the other car in time to save its occupant.

The race was so close now that Fisher had to save the lawyer to save himself. The Wainwright car was aiming accurately for a panther spring over the bank. Fisher was neck and heel with him, running fast into a trap, with the river ahead, a blank mill wall at the left and the lawyer's car to block escape when the street turned sharply to the right on the river bank.

Fisher had the advantage of a warmed engine and the finer car. That superiority brought him hand over hand in pursuit of the other. He opened his door, stepped out upon the running board and steadied himself. He could see the river now and the rocks beyond the wall on which the railing stood. A shudder went through him at the thought of the coming fling—and a crashing wreck at the end of the fling.

That wild leap was but a moment away. The ribbon of road was going fast. But Fisher closed up rapidly. In one more breath, almost, he made it an even contest, and the cars raced side by side.

Snapping off his power with the speed of lightning at that moment, Fisher flirted his wheel to turn the menace of his own machine away from him. Then he abandoned Mr. Mason's big six and jumped for Wainwright's running board.

The time at his disposal was thrillingly short. The railing was now so close that it seemed to spring up into his face. But his hands shot for Mr. Wainwright's steering wheel with the speed of despair. The gear turned and the car swerved. Leaning over and running on two wheels, like a skater with one foot up in the air, the automobile swung that corner with a wild suddenness that would have meant a disastrous skid on a wet road.

Events crowded into the time of that swerve. For one thing, Fisher heard his own deflected car go smashing up against the side of the mill towards the left. And while he cut out power and found the brakes of the Wainwright car, he saw the lawyer's body, jarred by the mad veering of the machine, start to slip away. He was just quick enough in reaching over the shield and holding back his friend.

A length or two farther on, the car settled down upon all fours once more, and it was only a matter of moments to bring it to a standstill. It was unscratched, but the handsome six, which Fisher had been sent out to deliver, was a wreck. As soon as the application of cold water had brought the lawyer to his senses again, Fisher drove back to the point where the six had done battle with the factory wall.

He ruefully examined the smash-up and thought of the waiting customer. Fortunately, there was a twin car in the garage, the machine intended for Mr. Wainwright. The lawyer would now have to accept later delivery.

(Continued on page 31)

THE PHILIPPINE OBSERVER

A MAGAZINE OF HIGH IDEALS FOR THE AMBITIOUS AND ASPIRING

HARRY FARMER, EDITOR

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ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The joint translation committee, under the auspices of the American, and the British and Foreign Bible societies has been engaged for more than two years in preparation of a common Spanish text of the New Testament. Up to the first of December this committee had its headquarters at Puerto de Santa Maria (Port St. Mary's), Province of Cadiz, Spain. For the completion of its work the committee has removed to Madrid, where its sessions were renewed December 15, 1914.

Bones shot away from a soldier's leg or arm are being replaced by monkeys' bones. The French Government has created a special hospital at Bordeaux for such operations. Dr. Voronon, who was formerly with Dr. Carrell at the Rockefeller Institute, is making a very successful use of this process among the soldiers of the Allies and also among the captured and wounded German soldiers. This is good work.

San Francisco and New York City are now within talking distance of one another. The telephone connection by direct wire, covering three thousand miles, from coast to coast has been completed. It is said that conversations have been carried on between officials for a month, and now the use of the line for public service is assured. It is another great triumph in the process of annihilating space, so characteristic of the age in which we live.

Two snake-infested countries, India and Brazil, maintain "snake farms" at which a scientific study of serpents is being pursued. The venom from the poisonous ones is extracted and made into a serum for curing persons who have been bitten. The Brazilian institution, near Sao Paulo, is maintained at an expense of $40,000 a year. Besides preparing serums, the "snake farm" tries to spread knowledge about snakes and induce farmers not to kill them indiscriminately.

A French biplane in a violent engagement with a German machine was hit 204 times. The machine was obliged to come to ground, but the pilot succeeded in pulling it into the French lines. The aviator his made application to the government to be permitted to keep his biplane as relic of the war.

A new projectile has been invented by an American which, when it strikes its target and explodes, scatters white hot metal which will set fire to any inflammable object the molten charge strikes. It is also said to throw off a deadly hydrocyanic acid gas which is impenetrable for human beings. The United States is now conducting experiments with it at Sandy Hook and it is said that it will soon be in use on the European battlefields.

Japan wants to get into the war in Europe. France wants Japan to be brought in. The French want to drive Germany out of their country as soon as possible. Great Britain does not incline to Japan coming into the war on the European battlefields. Britain is not in any hurry—

never is, in fact—she prefers to take all the time necessary to defeat Germany and continue on the present lines.

Speaking to the members of the Dakota Conference, where he was presiding, Bishop Luccock said in an impressive manner: "In that little misunderstanding in Europe there will be no peace until God reigns. That war will prove to be the biggest peace conference the world has ever known. God has turned the battlefield of Gettysburg into a beautiful garden, and church bells have been made from cannons. May the Lord make many more cannons into church bells."

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society has presented the British with a hospital train. The train was built in the Egyptian state railways workshops, and accommodates twelve officers and ninety-six men. The new Sultan of Egypt is president of the Red Crescent Society. The people of Egypt can more readily understand what the red crescent means than they could the red cross, but when the train reaches the front the red crescent is painted out and the red cross painted in.

In order to protect the life of noncombatants in unfortified cities it is reported that Russia has proposed that all airmen caught, after dropping bombs on such cities and killing helpless noncombatants, be arrested, placed on trial for murder, and hung. This measure is deemed necessary to protect unarmed citizens in such cities. It will undoubtedly make airmen of both sides more cautious when they will not be treated as prisoners of war but as murderers of innocent people. War is brutal enough in killing men without all of them going into the business of killing the innocent.

It is reported that the Russians are wearing paper underwear made in Yokohama from mulberry bark. The paper is quilted on both sides with a thin layer of silk wadding. This paper underwear has the virtue of warmth and durability. The price is $1.00 for the shirt and $2.50 for the drawers. This kind of paper garment has long been worn in Japan. The chief drawback lies in the fact that it cannot be washed, but who has not heard of others beside Japanese and Russian soldiers who would not be seriously inconvenienced by such a trifle as washing?

The splendid plan recently adopted for unifying and coordinating all Protestant missionary work in Mexico, now promises to be extended to South America also. Twenty-five Protestant mission boards have already agreed to such an arrangement. It is considered the present political events and trade tendencies emphasize the importance of creating a common spiritual consciousness for both the Americas that will prevent the development of international prejudices. A call has been issued for a missionary conference to convene at Panama in February, 1916, to consider the missionary situation in all Latin America. All the Protestant churches and agencies, including the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, fully endorse the new movement.

The United States Navy Department is to have a new and distinct type of submarine. It is to be the biggest and fastest under-water craft in the world. The new submarine will have a displacement of about twelve hundred tons and this is twice the size of any previous submarine. It will be three hundred feet long, and will have a speed of twenty-two knots at the surface and of fifteen knots when submerged. It will have a cruising radius of almost four thousand knots under water. It will have its own wireless outfits and will be equipped with enough torpedoes to sink a modern fleet of dreadnoughts. It will have rapid-fire guns for self-defense. It is said that both France and England are to construct similar fleet submarines. This new submarine is far superior to any yet constructed and will be the highest type of under-water fighting apparatus.

QUESTION BOX

Did Jesus Christ Rise from the Dead? In the celebration of Holy Week and the Easter Services, it is most natural that this question should be asked. There is great interest in the Philippines in Jesus the Christ, albeit he is so little known. He is referred to as the Son of God, and he is recognized in the constant celebration of the Mass in the Roman Churches. In the Protestant Churches, He is weekly being preached to 50,000 people who are coming to a comprehension of His gospel. It is not too much to say that all over the Philippine Islands, the resurrection of Jesus Christ is an accepted doctrine, though so little understood. To the young man and the young woman who have been studying in the schools and training the mind, there naturally comes a doubt as to the truth of a doctrine which *seems* so contrary to the laws of nature. Just as Nicodemus, in the story of John 3, asked Jesus "How can these things be?" so we come and ask, "How could Jesus rise from the Dead?"

In the first place, resurrection is a law of nature. The seed is planted in the earth and dies but it comes forth in a larger and more fruitful life. The ugly caterpillar dies but comes forth a beautiful butterfly. This truth is inborn in every soul—that it shall live forever. We cry out with Job: "Though after my death worms destroy this body, I know that I shall live again at the last day." Jesus was constantly teaching the resurrection to the people of his time, and about himself he said: "Kill this body and in three days I will live again."

There would be no future life without the resurrection. And we all look forward to a time, indefinite and hazy it may be, when we shall live in a future life. Resurrection must precede eternity. In the case of Jesus, He merely followed his own teaching, and because of his larger and more kingly life, He came forth from the tomb a little before the rest, "The Firstfruits of them that sleep". And He brings us this assurance, "Because He lives, we shall live also."

The resurrection of Jesus is one of the most authenticated facts of history. It is not traditional; it is historical. His followers bore witness that they had seen him with their eyes, had heard him with their ears and touched him with their hands. Their lives were transformed because of this experience, and they have profoundly moved the whole world with their story. Our Christ is a living Christ because of the resurrection. Paul was the great persecutor of the Christians, but when he met Jesus on the way to Damascus, that is to say, when he saw the resurrected Christ, every doubt was swept away, and from that time forth he "preached Jesus Christ and him crucified." This experience of Paul has become the heritage of the Church in all ages, and millions bear witness at this Easter season to their acquaintance and friendship with the risen Christ. It was Jesus who said: "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." If you doubt; if your head is not able to comprehend this glorious truth, go to Jesus in the quietness of your room, and on your knees before him, Ask! Seek! Knock! with faith, and He will make His glorious appearance to you as He did to his disciples in the upper room in Jerusalem so many years ago.

The humanitarian activities of the American Red Cross in the European war have been carried on by a force of forty-five surgeons and one hundred and fifty nurses. Eight hospitals have been maintained, these being located at Paignton, England; Pau, France; Kiev, Russia; Gleichwitz and Kosel, Germany; Vienna and Budapest, Austria-Hungary; Belgrade, Servia. The work had cost to January 8, $760,510, and contributions had exceeded expenditures by $427,602. In this work the contributions of the American people have been used to serve the soldiers of all the warring nations and, together with the relief funds for the destitute and suffering people of Europe, have been evidence of our genuine sympathy and good will for all who bear the burdens of war.

GENERAL NEWS

Vicente Sotto, pardoned by Governor General, has been arrested and will be taken to Cebu, to appear as defendant in a libel suit.

Mariano Crame, has been sentenced to two months in Bilibid for running over a soldier, Geo. B. Coombs, who subsequently went crazy.

The Sales Agency has been taken over by the Bureau of Supply, and will continue to be in charge of G. A. O'Reilly until the stock has been exhausted.

Eleno Gonzales, Raymundo Regalo and Aniceto Panganiban have been hung at Bilibid for killing Manila Chinese storekeepers July 4, 1913.

Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of Interior, has issued a new addition to his book, in which he arraigns the present administration and the work it has done.

Attorney General Avanceña has filed suit against the Monte the Piedad, Manila, for ₱138,790, for unpaid taxes, which it has refused to pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Dr. Burdette, the well known surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital departed for the United States on the Persia. He is badly in need of a rest, and expects to return to Manila as soon as he is able to do so.

Governor Dietrich of Palawan has had charges preferred against him for suspending a presidente; Secretary Denison made a special trip with Director Corpus of Land Bureau to investigate same. Governor Dietrich goes on leave April 1st.

A successful speaking contest has just been held in Leyte. Mamerto Regis won the prize for best extemporaneous address on the subject: "The principal products of the Philippines and where produced." He was awarded a prize given by Treasurer E. B. Keesey.

The Momungan American colony has sent 55 sacks of old time American sweet potatoes to Manila, and can promise to send all the market will take. It is pleasing to note that this colony which was begun under difficult circumstances is now making a success.

Rinderpest seems to be on the increase, and the disease is now found in Pangasinan, Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Cotabato, Isabelo, Union, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, and Pampanga. Vigorous efforts are being made to clear out this most terrible and infectious disease.

Governor General Harrison has issued an order that in future all Boy Scout organizations and schools and colleges which carry on semi-military training, must receive a permit from his office. All municipalities including Manila must at once submit to the Governor General all applications which they may have relative to establishment of military systems in the Islands.

There has been a large exchange of U. S. Troops; the 13th Infantry going from McKinley to Batangas and part to Fort Mills, Corregidor. The 24th Infantry, colored, from Batangas and Corregidor will go to Fort McKinley and the Cuartel España. For several days, the streets of Manila were crowded with soldiers and their baggage.

A bill has passed the Commission which legalizes the heathen customs of marriage used by the Igorots and other non-Christian tribes of the Philippines.

A fire in Taytay, Rizal, destroyed one hundred houses. There were no losses of life. Messrs. Long, Hall, Schouler and Wright, who were motoring thru the town, stopped long enough to help put out the fire and save some property.

The ss. "Minnesota" has resumed its runs between Seattle and Manila, arriving on March 8th. After a round trip to Hong-

Kong, the "Minnesota" will sail for the States on April 5th, carrying a large amount of cargo and many passengers.

Mexico City is now surrounded by the forces of General Carranza and is said to be facing starvation. Diplomats are planning to leave Mexico, and South American countries are making plans for intervention. The fiat money is worthless, and anarchy and chaos reign everywhere.

The United States are rushing two battleships to Vera Cruz to protect Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

The Annual School Session of the College of Agriculture will open on April 5th, and will close in June, before the opening of the regular college year.

Pedro M. Duarte, the Spanish postmaster at Guam, has been found guilty of stealing ₱80,000, and he has been brought to Bilibid to serve out his sentence.

The Augustinian Friars have just won their case in Cebu for the possession of the Plaza in front of the Church of Sta. Cruz. The Land Court denied them registration declaring the land belonged to the city, but the Supreme Court decides in favor of the Church.

A movement has been started by the Chinese to spend ₱200,000 in erecting a school for Chinese boys, instruction to be given in both Chinese and English. It is thought that classes will be offered in primary, intermediate, high school and college work. Some of the wealthiest and best known Chinese are heading the subscription.

The Hawaiian Planters Assn., which recruits laborers in the Philippines, has paid the license of ₱6,000, and will have to pay an additional tax of ₱500 in each province where it enlists laborers for Hawaii. Evidently they desire to keep up this work of sending Filipinos to the sugar plantations of Hawaii, and we may conclude that they find the Filipinos good workmen.

Fifty Filipino gamblers have been arrested by the Secret Service men on cascoes and lighters anchored in the Bay of Manila. The gamblers were mostly laborers on the boats, and the gambling led to a great deal of petty thieving from the boxes and packages being handled by the men. They were all fined in the Municipal Court for violating the harbor regulations.

Great interest is centering in the plans for the coming to the Philippines of the famous Chinese Base Ball Club of Honolulu. It is said that there is not a nine in the Philippines that can stand up against them, and it is suggested that the four teams of the major league of Manila, get together and make up the fastest possible team so as to combat successfully the visitors when they come.

The padre of the Roman Church at Cantilan, Surigao, has been fined ₱6.00 for ringing the church bells too frequently and disturbing the peace. An ordinance was passed defining the hours in which the bells could be rung and the manner of their ringing, but this order the padre disregarded, and suffered accordingly. There is a great need of sensible municipal councils in other cities which are greatly disturbed.

Governor Manuel Melendres of Rizal is under investigation for having thrown inkwells at a policemen whom he had called into his office for an investigation. The policemen has appealed to the Executive Secretary and the matter will be thoroughly probed. The Governor seems to be under great difficulty; 1st, the Navotas affair on Christmas eve; then the Parañaque robbery, and now this further ungentlemanly outburst against one of his guardians of peace.

Dr. Kakabeeke, an eminent Dutch journalist, now in the Philippines, states that the Dutch in Java are much interested in the Philippines and have studied conditions here. The Dutch make great gains in Java and do not understand why America is spending money and developing the country for the benefit of the Filipinos. He states Java is far ahead of the Philippines due largely to the extensive cultivation of the soil.

General Jose Alejandrino, formerly an officer in the Philippine revolution, and who is said to have traveled largely in China and Japan, is the author of a movement to form a pan-oriental society in Manila. In addition to Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Indians, all other Asiatics will be eligible for membership. The object of the society is to further the political, commercial and individual interests of the Asiatics in their own countries.

Considerable interest in Manila has been aroused over the newspaper reports that Mr. Shigemaru Sugiyama, a former lieutenant, is leading a group of Japanese politicians in a campaign to purchase the Philippine Islands. A petition has been offered to the Premier, Count Okuma, covering such a proposition to the United States. The matter is not taken seriously by most people, but it shows there is a desire in Japan to own the Philippines, that they may exploit them for the benefit of themselves.

The Anti-tuberculosis Society has planned to remove the Sanitarium from San Juan del Monte to Antipolo, having made an arrangement to lease or purchase the large hotel there. The city council of Antipolo, however, has taken action that they do not desire the tuberculosis patients there, as it might drive away the visitors every year to the sacred shrine. If we were asked our opinion, we would say that the visitors to the deceptive shrine were in greater danger of death than the patients at San Juan. The city council of Antipolo are not much interested in the sacredness of the shrine, but they are interested in the pesos that the visitors spend. The shrine is about the only business enterprise of Antipolo, and the whole town is supported by it. We are reminded of the uprising of Demetrius the silversmith in Ephesus against the Apostle Paul so many years ago. The old saying seems to be proven true: "Men love the God of Money more than the God of Eternal Life.

Damaso Flores of San Fernando, Union, was dragged from his boat while fishing, by a shark, and his hands were so lacerated that both had to be amputated.

Executive Secretary Villamor has instituted a campaign to plant trees about the nipa houses in all barrios, and in this way to prevent the spread of fires, which when once started in a barrio sweep away all of the houses.

There is a great shortage of ships in which to send Philippine products to the United States. By the application of the Governor General, the U. S. Army has finally agreed to grant the use of its large transports to take any freight for the States which cannot be accomodated by regular merchant marine.

The Star Spangled Banner will no longer be played by the military bands on the Luneta, because of lack of respect on the part of the hearers. Protest was made by the Municipal Board to the Adjutant in charge of the band, and the reply was made that it was not an appropriate occasion to play patriotic airs.

R. McCullough Dick, Editor of the Free Press, was fined ₱10.00, for his article against the agents for the Oxypathor.

Datto Piang, a Moro Chief, believes that there would be war with the Filipinos in case the American Government should leave. Evidently it will be necessary to do some evangelistic work among the Moros before the independence of the Philippines is granted.

There is great interest centering in the Major Baseball League contest in Manila, where the Nationals, the Filipino team, are in the lead, though closely followed by the Manila, an American team. Jaropillo, the Filipino pitcher, is looked upon as the crack pitcher of the League, and the fans take great pleasure in watching this "southpaw" at work.

Commissioner Quezon has had his speeches in behalf of Philippine independence translated into Spanish and published in a volume of 125 pages. Application to the store room of the Assembly, 143 Cabildo, may be made for this book, and it will be delivered free of charge.

The Postal Savings Bank announces that they now have the sum of ₱446,848, which it is permitted to lend on real estate in Manila, Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga. All property on which postal savings bank loans may be made, must be protected by Torrens title.

Isabelo de los Reyes and Dr. Papa have entered a protest in the Municipal Board against the wasteful expenditure of funds in unnecessary projects, pointing out that under the Republican administration every year saw the construction of a new school building, and the establishing of sanitary barrios and building of new streets, while not a centavo has been spent for school buildings in the new era.

Dr. Sixto de los Angeles, chairman of Assembly Committe on Health, has resigned his position in the Assembly that he may accept the professorship of Medical Jurisprudence and Ethics in the University of the Philippines.

The Philippine Commission has approved the appointment of Dr. W. E. Musgrave as Director of the General Hospital, and of Dr. Fernando Calderon as Assistant Director.

Expert Mackie of the Department of Agriculture states that dead locusts are great fertilizers. One kilo of locusts distributed on every square meter of ground, will cause one hectare of ground to bring forth 54 tons of forage as against ten tons per hectare where ground was not so fertilized. Thousands of cavans of locusts are killed every year in the Islands, and should be used for fertilizing purposes.

A new rule has been put in force in the Constabulary, and sergeants of the Constabulary may be admitted to the Baguio Academy to study for the grade of Lieutenant. Five sergeants have already been selected for the Academy.

Colonel J. J. Rafferty of the Internal Revenue Bureau has gone to the States on leave, and his position will be filled by his assistant, General Venancio Concepcion, who will make every effort to make a good record during the absence of the chief, and he calls upon all municipal treasurers to assist him.

General Riggs, Commissioner of Commerce and Police, has undergone an operation at the General Hospital. It is expected that he will go to the United States for a short visit following the of return Vice-Governor-General Martin to the Islands.

Mrs. Natividad Reyes and R. Santiago were brutally murdered in Cebu on March 22d. Their bodies were discovered behind some bushes near the Osmeña fountain. They were evidently murdered while together. Mr. Reyes was in Manila. No clue to the murderers has yet been found.

Joseph H. McMahon, a Catholic priest, in a lecture delivered in New York city on December 16, made a vicious attack on President Wilson because of his Mexican policy, and advised that Romanists en masse notify the President that his attitude toward the Catholic Church in that country was most unsatisfactory, "and to call for justice which has been ignored when it has been made only by individuals." Mr. McMahon declared that "the Tampico flag incident was solely a pretext for seizing the port of Vera Cruz and cutting off the custom house supplies, and thus destroying the Huerta government." He pictured Huerta as a Catholic gentleman and President Wilson as an anti-Catholic tool and a hypocrite.

NEWS REVIEW

March 1. The people move out of Constantinople, and the capitol will be moved, as the Allies advance.... The inner forts of the Dardanelles are crumbling.... Belgian artillery has demolished two German trenches near Dixmude.... The French capture 1,000 Germans within ten days.... Germans are still shelling Rheims.... The Russians have gained victories over the Germans at Stanislau and Przasnysz.

March 2. Russians again enter German frontier.... Allies announce they will stop all foodstuffs consigned to Germany. .... Russians capture 4,000 Austrians in East Galicia ... The mutineers are being captured in Singapore and there are daily executions now.

March 3. The Turkish forts of Chanak and Kalidbhar 14 miles inside the harbor have fallen under heavy bombardment. America protests on blockade of Allies against German coast.

March 4. Germany has sent a fleet of submarines to cripple Allied fleets in Turkish waters.... Sir John French reports a victory of Canadian Infantry over the Germans at La Bassee.

March 5. Three score (60) warships pass thru the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople.... Russians defeat Austrians at Lomnitza taking 64 officers, 6,000 men, and many guns and ammunition.... The Allies have taken six kilometers of German trenches in the Champagne district.

March 6. Allies land 1,000 men to march on Constantinople.... Rome reports that the Sultan of Turkey will sue for peace.... British cruisers have sunk a German submarine in English channel.

March 8. All Turkish forts on narrowest part of Dardanelles are now reduced. .... The forts on heights of Smyrna have also been destroyed.... Russians are again attacking Cracow, Austria.... Premier Venezelos of the Greek Cabinet has resigned on account of differences with the King.

March 9. Germans are resuming offensive in Poland.... Reports state that Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan has escaped and is organizing the Old Turks in a revolution favoring the Allies.... Greece is on the point of declaring war on Turkey.

March 10. A great battle is raging in Poland, with large losses to both Germans and Russians.... The Allies make progress against Constantinople, taking new forts ... The British steamer Bangrove is sunk by German submarine.

March 11 British destroyer Ariel has sunk German Submarine U-30.... Prinz Eitel Freidrich, converted German cruiser, has put in at Newport News, after being unheard of for seven months; she will probably be interned during war.... The British steamers Tanfisman, Lackwood and Princess Victoria have been torpedoed.

March 12. British have captured Neuve Chapelle from the Germans, and the Allies make great advance taking many prisoners.... British collier Beethoven has been torpedoed.... British claim to have sunk 12 submarines since war zone has been declared.

March 13. British airmen drop bombs destroying German railroads.... British gain ¾ of mile on German line in France.

March 15. The Allies land men in Asia Minor to attack Turkish forts on land.... Russians report capture of 4,000 Austrians.... London report that eight more British ships have been sunk by torpedoes.

March 16. German submarine U-29 has sunk five British steamers in three days.

March 17. The German cruiser "Dresden" has been sunk by the British in South American waters.

Marce 18. German submarine flotilla sinks two British vessels off Irish coast, the Atalanta and Fingal.... Italy floats a loan of ₱40,000,000 in the United States .... British cruisers and battleships are badly damaged by fire from forts in the Dardanelles.... Germans lose 17,000 in batle with Allies at Neuve Chapelle, France.

March 19. Germans are leaving Italy, as war between Italy and Germany is imminent.... Guns captured from the Germans show they are using war material of 1873.

March 20. The Turks sink four Alllied

warships in the Dardanelles.... The British ships Glenartney, Hyndford and Bluejacket are sunk by German submarines.... A German Zeppelin bombards Calais, France.... The Russians have again invaded Prussia from Poland.

March 22. Zeppelins raid Paris but fail to do damage ... General Botha commanding British forces in South Africa is victorious over the Germans.

March 23. The Russians take the strong Austrian fortress of Przemysl, and are preparing to march on Cracow, the only stronghold between them and Vienna.

March 24. The Italian Parliament has adjourned, leaving the question of Italy's participation in the war entirely in the hands of the Cabinet.

March 25. The Russians capture 120,000 prisoners at Przemysl, having killed 50,000 in the siege.... The Britsh defeat the Turks again at the Suez Canal; four German officers are with the Turks. .... Field Marshal French the English commander, believes that the Allies will soon be victorious and end the war.

ALBAY ATHLETIC MEET

What proved to be the largest provincial athletic meet ever held in Albay took place on Saturday and Monday, February 20 and 22. The enthusiasm which was displayed on this occasion surpassed anything ever witnessed here. For the first time in the history of the province, all the school districts were represented.

The most important features were the track and field events which turned out to be a dual contest between the high school and Catanduanes; baseball, in which the high school won first place with little effort; and girls' indoor baseball, won by Catanduanes.

The declamation contest was an event which will long be remembered by all who attended, of whom there were many. The large and spacious court room filled to overflowing. Three students from the high school were selected to represent Albay in the next Bicol Meet to be held in Sorsogon in April.

The industrial and agricultural exhibits were held in connection with the athletic meet. The exhibition rooms were crowded from early morning until late in the afternoon for three successive days, and the heavy sale of articles shows the interest of the public in this work and proves its success.

Though not a part of the regular program, a reception was given in honor of the new superintendent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Skattebol, by the insular teachers of Albay. Cake and punch were served the guests from 5:00 p.m. until 6:30 p.m. Those present represented the more prominent government officials and private citizens of the province. The municipal presidents who were in convention at Albay were in attendance.

The results of the meet were as follows:

120 Yard High Hurdles.
Eco, Catanduanes, first.
Guerrero, Catanduanes, second.
Alvarado, High School (dis.) third.
Time 20 3-5 sec.

440 Yard Dash.
Vicente, Catanduanes, first.
Revero, Trade School, second.
Alvarado, High School, third.
Time 59 sec.

Discus Throw.
Capayas, High School, ffrst.
Quintana, High School, second.
Patricio, Ligao, third.
Distance 84 feet.

High Jump.
Padilla, High School, first.
Guerrero, Catanduanes, second.
Abad, Trade School, third.
Height 5 ft. 1 in. —*Manila Times.*

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PERSONAL MENTION

Judge Liddell, formerly Judge of the Municipal Court of Manila, died of cholera at his plantation in Panamalayan, Mindoro. He came to the Philippines in the early days as Captain of the 29th Infantry. Since 1907, he has looked after his hacienda in Mindoro. He leaves a son and daughter who were with him at the time of his death,

Dr. Doremus A. Hayes and wife, together with Dr. Hatfield, came in on the s.s. Siberia for a few days visit with missionaries in Manila. Dr. Hayes has been the head of the Department of the New Testament in Garrett Biblical Institute, Northwestern University, which has many representatives in the Philippines. Dr. Hatfield is returning from furlough to her hospital work at Foochow, China.

Rev. E. J. Pace, a missionary of the United Brethren Mission, and for several years a professor of History in Union Theological Seminary of Manila, departed on the Chiyo Maru for the homeland. He had been sick for sometime with the sprue, and was finally ordered by the physicians to return to the States. He had learned to speak the Ilocano dialect fluently and had many friends among both Filipinos and Americans. It is to be regretted that he will not be able to continue the work in which he was engaged.

Rev. J. H. Lamb with his family, left on the Yuensang for Hongkong, there to connect with the Siberia for the United States. He was on his second term of service in the Presbyterian Mission. During most of the time he had been Professory of Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, and was one of its founders in 1907. He had given large attention to literary work in the Mission and was Secretary of the Mission Council. For the past year he had served as Acting Pastor of the Presbyterian Church and assisted in the formation of the Union Church. Because of the health of Mrs. Lamb and himself, they will not be able to return.

Dr. B. O. Peterson, with Mrs. Peterson and their two children, sailed on the s. s. China, April 1st, for the States. Dr. Peterson came to the Philippines in 1904 and served a term as missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ilocos Sur. After a furlough in the United States in 1909, he returned to Mission work in Pangasinan Province, where since 1911 he has been the superintendent. He had great facility in the use of the Ilocano dialect and was also able to preach in Pangasinan dialect. He leaves a well-organized church in his district of some 6,000 members, and it is hoped that he will be able to return to the Islands after a year's vacation in America.

Mr. Chas. A. Glunz, with his wife and two children, sailed on the s.s. Yuensang for Hongkong, expecting to connect there with the Siberia for San Francisco. They will make their home in Berkeley while in the States. Mr. Glunz came to the Islands in 1898 with the soldiers as Y. M. C. A. Secretary. and is now returning to the States on his second furlough. He has been the head of the noted Industrial Department of Silliman Institute, Dumaguete, where he has made a name for himself and his school. It is a common saying at Dumaguete: "If you don't know how to do it, ask Glunz," and he will be greatly missed by a host of students and friends. He expects to return for the opening of the school year in 1916.

Miss Crabtree and Miss Decker with Miss Evans of the Methodist Mission, held a very successful Bible Institute at Taytay, Rizal, in March. There were a large number of women in attendance from Mariquina and other towns nearby, who were eager to hear the plain teaching of the Word. The evening meetings resulted in the conversion of many men as well as women.

Bishop and Mrs. Eveland returned to Manila from Singapore early in March, and their many friends were glad to see them again after the stirring times of the Mutiny. They brought with them Mr. and Mrs. Wells and their two children en route for the States, and also Mr. Underhill, all of the Malaysia Mission; and also Miss Ashwill of India, returning W. F. M. S. missionary. It is always a pleas

ure to meet these missionaries passing thru Manila and thus secure some first-hand information concerning the mission work in heathen lands. Miss Ashwill remained in Manila over the Annual Conference.

Dr. Mary Stuart of Seoul, Korea, spent a three weeks vacation in Manila, enjoying the hospitality of the doctors and nurses of the Mary J. Johnston Hospital. She was greatly enjoyed by the different missionaries, and on one evening spoke interestingly to the congregation of the Union Church. Dr. Stuart has charge of a hospital in Korea where she has been working for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Moir returned to the Philippines on the ss. Chiyo Maru. Mrs. Moir is known to her Manila friends as Miss Helen Schell, where she spent several years as a teacher in the High School, and as organist of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moir is returning as Chief Clerk in the Civil Service Commission. Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Gunn united in giving a reception to the bride and groom at the latter's home, which gave a pleasant opportunity to their many friends to welcome them back to Manila.

Mr. Alejo Celi, President of the Epworth League of the Students Methodist Church, was married on April 4th, 1915, to Miss Josefa Montemayor, a teacher in the Public Schools. Mr. Celi is a native of Bolinao, Pangasinan, and has been employed for several years in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, while Miss Montemayor comes from Alaminos, Pangasinan. Their many friends wish them a bright future.

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(*Continued from page 19*)

"Never mind, my boy," Mr. Wainwright comforted, soothing his damaged head and laughing weakly at Fisher's groans. "I can well afford to wait. I would never have needed another car if it had not been for you. I can also afford to pay for the wreck of this other car. I figure that my life is worth several such cars."

Fisher dismantled the damaged machine of fittings that might be stolen, while he was bringing help from the garage. With deprecating shakes of his head, he took out the handsome cushions and plucked disconsolately at the huge splinters of the car body and the seat.

Suddenly he emitted a surprised "Hi!" From the mass of seat splinters he picked out something and held it up for Mr. Wainwright's inspection. It was a diamond ring, worth, as Fisher later on told Gordon, "about two hundred and fifty dollars!"

Mr. Wainwright, after a puzzled moment, had no difficulty in accounting for the ring's presence there; he remembered his wife telling him that she had inspected the kind of car he was going to buy, and had even tried out the seat to see if it was comfortable. It was in that "trying-out" process, evidently, that she had dropped the gem.

But Mr. Wainwright's anxiety just now was to get home. Fisher took him thither in his own machine and then went in a round-about way back to the garage. He wanted a little time in which to collect his thoughts. Away down deep in his heart, Fisher thoroughly dreaded making his report of the accident.

The lawyer had said that he would telephone Mr. Mason of the accident, while Fisher was on his way, and if he kept his word, it might be easier for Fisher to tell his part of the tale. But Mr. Wainwright kept his word, and not only told what had happened, but put in a good measure of praise for the boy. In the talk over the phone Mr. Wainwright must have agreed to buy both the wreck and a new car, making a sale of three machines, instead of two, for that day. Consequently Mr. Mason was in a cheerful humor when Fisher arrived, and bantered the boy gayly on the subject of wrecking costly automobiles instead of delivering them to the customer, according to orders.

"But Mr. Wainwright's satisfied," he admitted, adding then the hearty compliment, "and I'm more than proud of you, my boy."

Disregarding Fisher's modest deprecation of himself, the garage man went on to declare that the lawyer had said some very fine things over the telephone regarding Fisher's past record for industry and character.

"I certainly never had any man more highly recommended to me," Mr. Mason conceded. "If you don't mind, Fisher, I'll be glad to put you on my pay roll as a permanent worker.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN MANILA

Every God-fearing man and woman should be found in the house of the Lord on the Sabbath Day. For the information of our readers, we publish the following notices.

The Students' Church, Cor. Nozaleda and San Luis. Rev. E. S. Lyons, Pastor.

8:00 A. M., Sunday School.

9:30 A. M., Preaching Service.

4:30 P. M. Young Peoples' Praise and Prayer Service.

The Evangelical Church, Cor. Avenida Rizal and Lope de Vega. Rev. Pedro B. Cruz and Rev. Harry Farmer, Pastors.

8:30 A. M. English Bible Class, under the direction of Mr. Geo. R. B. Symonds.

10:00 A. M. Preaching Services.
Music by the Deaconess Training School and Nicholson Bible Seminary.

The Ideal Progress Society meets on Saturday evenings 8:00 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

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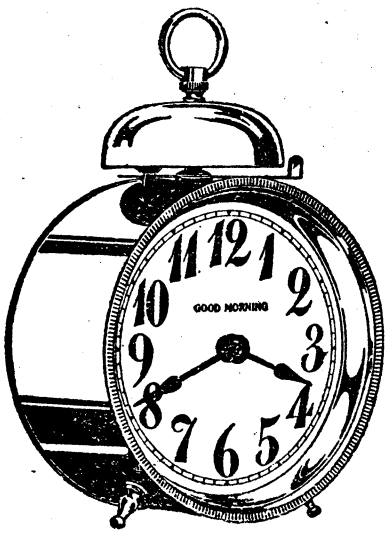
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